



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

be found in Port Elizabeth and in East London. In Johannesburg, up to the 1st of April, the total number of plague deaths amounted to 58.

Cholera.

Persia.—According to a report dated April 11, the total number of deaths from cholera in Kermanschah since the end of March amounted to 20. Quarantine against the Turkish frontier is now being more strictly enforced.

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended April 23 was lower than that of the preceding week, amounting, calculated on the year, to 14.7 per thousand of the population, thus being also lower than the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to 15.8 per thousand. Two-thirds of the large German towns and cities showed less favorable figures than Berlin, the following places having a considerably higher death rate than that of this city, viz: Hamburg, Dresden, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Brunswick, Munich, Nuremberg, Halle, Magdeburg, Breslau, Rixdorf (with 19 per 1,000), as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. On the other hand, the following cities showed more favorable rates, namely: Leipsic, Hanover, Schöneberg (with 13 per 1,000), and Charlottenburg (with 12.7). As compared with the preceding week, there was but a slight difference in the number of deaths among children in the first year of life, but there was a noteworthy decrease in the number of deaths among the higher age classes. The infant death rate, amounting to 4.1 per year and mille, was only half as high as that of Munich, but somewhat higher than the Hamburg figure. There was a slight increase in the number of cases of acute intestinal disease, which caused 41 deaths, while acute diseases of the respiratory organs showed a considerable decrease, claiming 56 victims. Furthermore, there were registered 81 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 45 deaths from cancer, 2 deaths from influenza, 6 deaths from diphtheria, 9 deaths from measles, 9 deaths from scarlet fever, 7 deaths from typhus, and, finally, 9 persons died by violence.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended May 9, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 3,500; number of deaths, 2; prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
May 3	Belize	17	2
3	Olympia	40	13

The steamship Olympia cleared from Puerto Barrias.